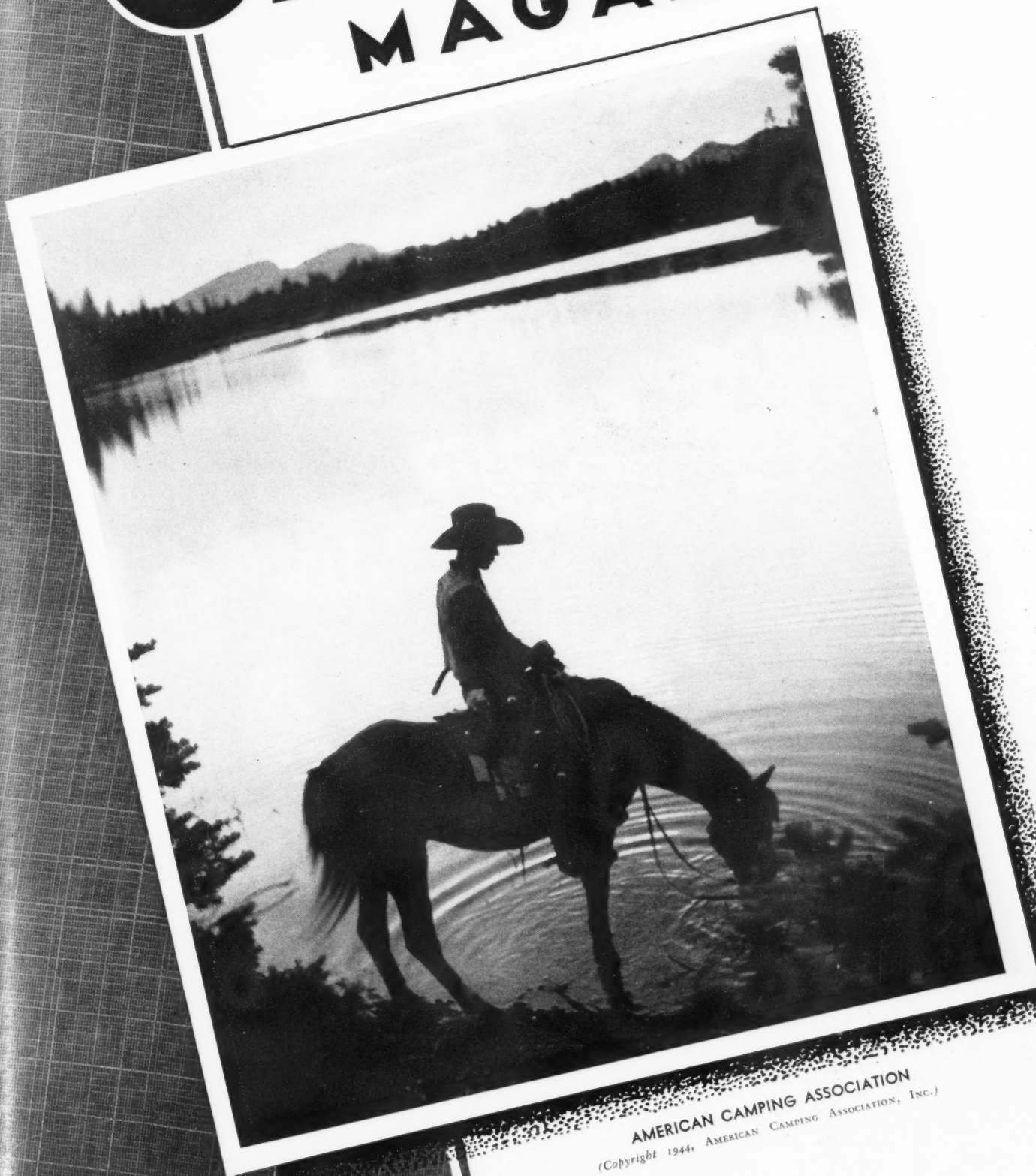


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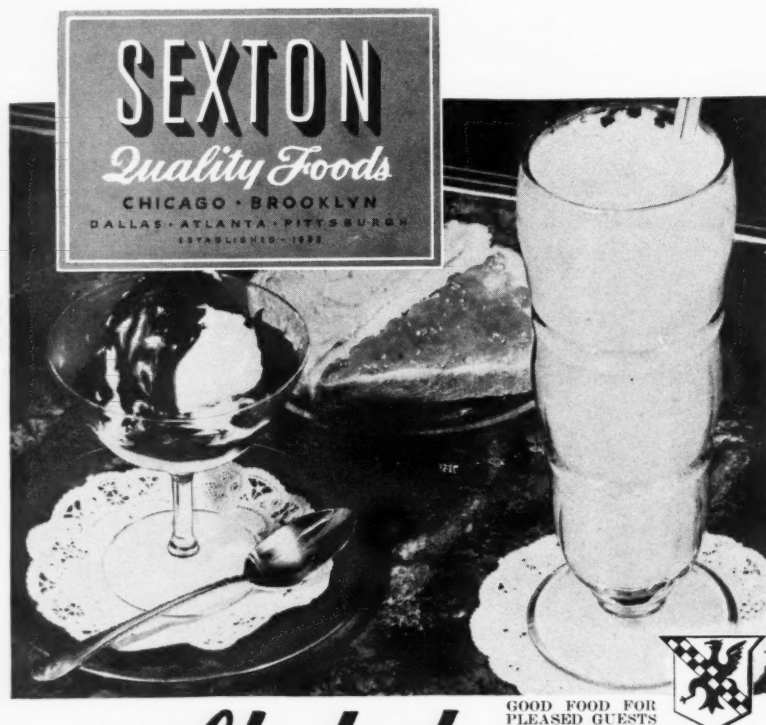
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MARCH

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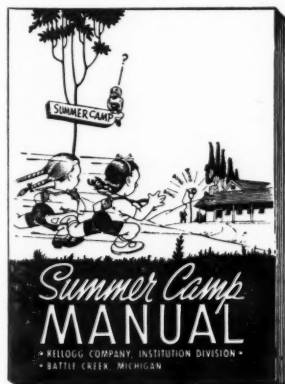
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VOLUME XVI

NUMBER 3

The Camping Magazine

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Page

3. GOOD NEIGHBORS—Margaret Chapman
5. NATURE STUDY AND ONE WORLD—Charles Reif
6. THE FARMER TAKES A CAMPER—Howard F. Robbins
9. A WORD OF CHEER TO ANXIOUS PARENTS—Mrs. Edward Gulick
11. BRING THE FAMILY—Elizabeth F. Dunlap
12. VESPER SERVICES IN CAMP—William Gould Vinal
13. FOOD REGULATIONS FOR CAMPS — A.C.A. Food Rationing Advisory Committee
17. RESOURCE MATERIAL IN CAMPING

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Good Neighbors

By

Margaret Chapman

A CAMP is a small and closely knit community, with its citizens isolated, at least geographically, from the rest of the world. While the physical isolation is one of the camp's greatest assets in developing resourcefulness on the part of the camper, it may, at the same time, prove a handicap if it narrows the point of view of its citizens.

Through the kind of program we have, through the attitudes of staff members and the casual conversations they have with the campers, through all of the simple details of everyday living, a better understanding and appreciation of other people can be developed.

Far too often a camp has an International Program for an evening's campfire, a fiesta, a progressive supper, and that is the end of world understanding until next summer. These programs are good as far as they go, but for the development of real understanding they should be to open vistas, not "polish off" a subject.

Sometimes, within the International programs themselves, the activities are so stereotyped that a camper may come back year after year and for all he learns about the rest of the world, Spain may be made up of nothing but bullfights! Must the Conga always typify the entire continent of South America? Can they never get beyond wooden shoes and windmills for their concept of the Netherlands?

What ever may be the content of these International programs, the subject should be handled with sufficient sympathy to develop friendship, and this is not done by stressing oddness. So much that we have, and are, as citizens of this country finds its root in other countries: Take, for instance, the songs that we sing, the food that we eat. In one camp lodge there is hanging on the wall a colorful map of the world. Each time a new song is learned by a group of campers a small pennant, bearing the name of the song, is stuck on the map in the country that gave it to us. By the end of the summer, the smallest camper begins to see that music, at least, is an international language. (Incidentally, but not too incidentally, this is one way to develop an interest in good folk music.) This same kind of map can be used to show our mutual taste in certain types of food and the sources of some that we consider characteristically American.

Every individual in camp has a direct heritage from some other country—near or remote. Using this heritage as a basis for program offers limitless possibilities, but when the tie of one child to some country is too recent—especially those who come from countries that are now our enemies—this must be dealt with carefully and wisely. There is danger of making the refugee camper feel too different, or of making him re-live experiences that have been painful. His camp experience should link together the things he must learn to treasure from his background and the "great expectations" for him as a new American.

There is much that a staff member with a foreign background can contribute to international understanding. In the Abilene Kansas Girl Scout camp, for example, there was a camp nurse who had lived in China for a number of years. She taught the campers how to make their own chopsticks and how to use them in preparation for a Chinese dinner. They learned a Chinese grace, used wet towels instead of napkins, ate food cooked in Chinese style. At the end of the meal, the nurse told them more about that country and its people. The entire camp was permeated with an interest in China because of this one person. Needless to say, it depends on the individual staff members, whether the campers learn sympathy and understanding for the country or just become more conscious of its difference.

Books are, for most of us, the chief source of information about other countries, and the careful selection of a camp reference library will have much to do with the trend of campers' interests. Since most camps have a limited amount of money to spend on books, it is almost always necessary for someone—director, or a group of last year's campers or staff—to decide in advance on the major emphases. If you know of pre-conceived prejudices of your campers, (and there are some that are characteristic of them because of their geographic, social, or racial backgrounds) you will be smart to have on hand a few good books that will help get over their prejudices. Or you may feel, all on your own, a desire to develop better understanding of the Western Hemisphere, the United Nations, the World, or the United States, itself; your library will need to be keyed to that interest.

Camping should be an outdoor experience, and you

don't want to depend too heavily on "textbooks," but I have seen a group of campers get discouraged about South America because they spent a fruitless day in the camp library looking for a picture of Christ of the Andes!

Understanding, like charity, begins at home. There is so much that we can do to help children appreciate and respect the people within our own borders who are different from themselves. The city boy and girl are learning much about the farmer and his family through the widespread farm aide program in camps. By learning to live together and plan together in a small camp group, children from different economic levels, religious backgrounds, sections of the country can have their horizons widened. Working together and thinking together is the best way to bridge differences, but where this is impossible, the same approach that is used in International programs can be used to develop understanding of our national neighbors. Plantation parties and minstrel shows may be hilarious fun, but they do not help campers to learn about the real place of the negro in our country, or their responsibility toward him. If we are to judge the Indian by some of the campfire programs we have seen, he is just a slightly crazy individual wrapped in a blanket and bedecked with a turkey feather, jumping up and down and waving a Scout axe. Some camps are more particular about historical authenticity with Indian programs, but very few camps that I have seen give children any concept of the Indian as he is today.

Many camps have begun to be aware of the values to be derived from neighborliness with the country people who bring the eggs, collect the garbage, or work around the camp property, and some have begun to be real neighbors to the people in the village where they get their mail. Camp Juliette Low, in the mountains of North Georgia, has an annual fair to which all the mountain folk from miles around are invited for a full day of mutual enjoyment, ending with an old-fashioned square dance in which all participate together. Other camps show their appreciation to the villagers who take them into their churches for the summer, by having a chorus of campers provide music for the service at least once during the summer.

Being a good neighbor—whether to the whole Western Hemisphere or to the farmer across the road—does not grow out of one or two Special Programs in camp; it has to be *the* program. It is impossible, however, in an article of this kind to cite examples of specific program activities, at the same time showing the total picture of the way they tie in with other activities to permeate the whole camp program. The following activities, reported from many different camps can show only one glimpse, a single picture, highlighted for a moment, but depending on the rest of the film for its full meaning.

International Trails—Many camps have progressive suppers where each stop is a different country and the food and program are in native tradition. One camp, however, developed an international trail where familiar things around the camp were identified by the country of their origin. The medicine chest, the kitchen, storage room, and the camp garden all belong in such a trail. Even the tires on the camp car (if there is a camp car, and it still has tires these days!) can become a key to interesting stories if one of the counselors has read "The Weeping Wood" (Vicki Baum). Too much of our international relations as a nation are tied up with world trade for us to concentrate in camp program entirely on songs and dances that we get from other nations!

Holiday Celebrations—In the calendar of most summer camps, only one holiday takes place—the Fourth of July—and the desire for celebration has prompted many a camp to have Christmas parties in July. The practice is so widespread that counselors groan at the thought of going to these Christmas parties in camp all over again year after year. Why not find out what holidays belonging to *other* countries fall within the camp season, and start the ball rolling for another kind of celebration? There are limitless possibilities for all kinds of activities in it, and a chance to learn much about the ways of life in other countries. The Swiss National Day is one that might be celebrated. It falls on the first of August and is commemorated by the building of bonfires which can be seen from mountain to mountain. It is a day when contests, relays, singing, and dancing in the meadows are all part of village life. The women deck themselves with wreaths of flowers, and the men wear flowers on their suspenders. Chamber's "Book of Days" will help you in finding other likely holidays.

Use Your Environment—Regardless of where your camp is located, the history of at least one other part of the world has left its imprint there. Your state historical society can help you unearth this as a basis for program. Use the history of the early settlers and the Indians—their stories and their customs.

Not all campers will be as fortunate as those at Camp Sugar Pine, San Francisco, who camped on the site of a Miwok Indian village where they discovered pounding rocks and a circle of stones, showing the site of an old tepee. Under the guidance of a skilled counselor, they reconstructed parts of the Indian village and learned games, dances, and stories of that tribe. They were able to get a book on Miwok Indian culture out of which many camp activities were built.

History, however, if it remains entirely unrelated to the present is nothing but a good story to campers. Be sure to go on with the exploration: What happened next? Where are their descendants now? What did they leave to us as a heritage? How do they live?

(Continued on page 21)

Nature Study and One World

By
Charles Reif

THE FACTS of nature lore and the ideals of international cooperation may seem to have little in common, yet nature lore has a great contribution to make in bringing about a friendly understanding between the peoples of different nationalities. A deep appreciation of the natural beauties around him brings one to love the particular region he calls home. Such a regard for the enduring natural components of a person's homeland is essential and good. It is a worthy goal in itself, but it may also open the door to a new adventure, namely, an appreciation of the natural wealth and beauty of other countries, and with that a more sympathetic understanding of the peoples in other countries.

It is a fact that the more a person knows about his own particular region—its rocks, its plants, its animals—and the more interest he takes in watching the seasons come to his bit of the earth, the better able he is to find another land interesting, beautiful, and important. The famous naturalists of history were never without the stimulating influence of discovering something new and exciting in the world of nature. They were thrilled to find old friends of the plant and animal kingdoms in new places. And so today, among the men of the American expeditionary forces scattered all over the world, are campers of the last decade who learned to love America's woods and streams and fields. Many of them are finding during their brief periods of freedom from duty that their knowledge of nature lore enables them better to find the interesting aspects of new countries. They understand the culture of the lands in which they are stationed. Significantly, the lads with a knowledge of nature lore are never bored in a strange region.

Patriotism should have its roots deep in the soil of the land. A love of country should be built on the enduring natural wealth of the country as well as the moral and spiritual truths discovered by the human mind. Nationalism which depends upon that kind of patriotism is lasting and easily lends itself to good internationalism. The prairies of America, the pampas of Argentina, the steppes of Russia—all are naturally similar and are loved by their respective peoples. The white birch and tamarck grow throughout the northern hemisphere and each plays a role in the folklore of many different national groups. When one discovers that people in other countries have just as deep a love for the open prairies, or the sea coast, or the pine woods, he should realize that he shares

with those people a mutual interest which can bring them all into closer cooperation. If their common devotion for the tamarack, or the prairie, or the salt spray on gray rocks were to become a symbol of international unity, then peoples of widely divergent nationalities and doctrines could find a common ground on which to meet, economic difficulties notwithstanding.

However, the economic pressures between people with similar resources cannot be overlooked, and again nature lore offers a suggestion which tends to resolve the problem. Within the field of nature study one may see the relationship existing between climate, topography, vegetation, and animal populations. The ecologist who is aware of these relationships tries to understand the struggles between all the populations (plant, animal, human) which try to inhabit an area. In such an innocent activity as nature study, campers may learn the importance of taking a comprehensive view of man's chief problem, that of feeding and clothing himself. When campers begin to realize that the solution of that problem for all the races of mankind depends on interregional and international cooperation, then nature study makes an important contribution.

This long view of the possibilities in the field of nature lore is not too visionary. To hold the far-reaching viewpoint does not change any of the facts in the nature study programs of camps and schools. Campers can still enjoy the life out-of-doors and at the same time acquire a knowledge of the basic fundamentals which may some day help them solve those problems which are now exacting from mankind a horrible price in lives and resources.

Discharged Servicemen Available

A number of young men are now returning from the battle fronts, some of them with minor physical disabilities needing rehabilitation and some needing rest. Colonel Lewis Sanders, Chief of Re-employment Division, Selective Service Headquarters, Washington, D.C., has indicated that some of them would be able to serve as counselors and in addition would profit from the experience in a summer camp.

If you are interested write Colonel Sanders or Mr. James T. Manchester, Re-employment Division, Selective Service Headquarters, 1 East 44th St., New York City.

The Farmer Takes a Camper

By

Howard F. Robbins

THE Farm Unit of Camp Wise was founded last summer to fill a vital war need in the locality of the camp, which is situated in Painesville, Ohio. Though born of war necessity, it seems destined to continue to be an integral part of camping for older age groups.

The need for camp help was first ascertained by a survey of 50 farmers in Lake County, Ohio, by the office of the State Agricultural Agent responsible for the county. This need was described to the Occupational Planning Committee which in turn contacted local agencies in Cleveland who operated camps in Lake County and presented the problem to them.

The Camp Wise Association, upon thorough consideration of the situation, recognized the significant opportunities that were offered through the development of a special program to meet this farm problem. It foresaw many benefits in a project involving farm work by campers of adolescent age. First, there were many sound educational values implicit in its work aspects. Second, it offered an opportunity for experiences which could vividly interpret rural problems to city youth, and city youth to rural people. Third, the program could provide adolescents with a genuine feeling of usefulness in the war effort by making them an integral part of the army of food providers for the United States and the United Nations. Fourth, here was a chance for them to help win the war and perform a service from which they could actually see tangible results. As one of the farm campers remarked after weeding a carrot patch, "I actually feel that I've done something."

Launching the Program

There were many aspects to be considered in launching this program. After weeks of planning the whole range of matters affecting the project, the camp was ready to present the program to the young people of Cleveland. The first recruiting step was the issuance of a pamphlet that explained the farm camp and its relation to Camp Wise to both the prospective youth farmers and their parents. The pamphlets were distributed through the Council Educational Alliance, the agency that supervised the camp and supplied professional personnel in the camp. The pamphlets were given to schools that distributed them through their Victory Councils and War Activities Committees. The cooperation of religious schools and parents' organiza-

tions was also solicited in contacting farm campers.

The start of recruiting meant the establishment of standards for the acceptance of applicants. The ages set were a 14 year minimum and a 17 year maximum, with first preference going to the older age group. Because of the type of farm work needed, which included berry picking and corn detasseling girls were also eligible because these jobs had always been done by women and the farmers expressed preference for them. Physical fitness for the job was a paramount consideration, and a thorough physical examination with an accompanying medical history was required of all recruits. An interview was held with the prospective campers and their parents, and contacts with schools were made in order to estimate the readiness of each young person for a work program of this nature. This proved to be a very necessary part of the selection of farm campers in order to prevent the returning of campers to their homes because of inability to adapt to the work situation.

Preparing the Young Farmers

When the corps of young farmers was completed, the next problem was that of orientation to the new and strange experience, for equally crucial as recruitment was the need to prepare the young people for problems that they would meet as farmers. In order to do this, a Farm Forum was held in the city shortly prior to the opening of camp. At this meeting, the Lake County Agent, a member of a 4-H Club in Painesville, the Camp Director and the Farm Unit Supervisor presented the farmers' situation, and the plans for the Farm Camp program to the youth and their parents. Emphasis was placed on the need for labor, the types of work required, and a realistic recognition that this involved hard, physical activity under carefully supervised circumstances. This aimed to prepare the young people for what was ahead, and to reassure their parents.

On June 21st, 1943, the first group of farm campers came to Camp Wise. There were 20 girls and 26 boys who were to stay at camp for one month. The group comprised one unit of a camp which provided uniform two-week camp periods for some 200 other campers. The girls were housed on one side of the camp and the boys on another. All lived in permanent tents.

Planning the Work

Preparation of work assignments had entailed much preliminary planning, starting long before the arrival of the farm campers. The Farm Agent had been in constant touch with the farmers in the county ascertaining their needs. As camp was about to open, he painted a gloomy picture of employment prospects. Only the continued efforts of the Farm Agent, supplemented by the contact work done by the Farm Camp supervisor, succeeded in obtaining a steady flow of work as the summer wore on. The Farm Camp supervisor had to establish and maintain contacts with every farmer in the vicinity. This work was in the nature of a house-to-house campaign to interpret to the farmers the work that these young people could do. An educational process also had to be used in showing the farmers that in order to have a labor reserve for the berrypicking season, work had to be provided now to keep the young people employed steadily. This process of work finding was continuous during the whole season.

The involvement of city youth in rural employment made the setting up of work standards a paramount consideration before work was started. This was done jointly with the County Agent. It was agreed that the hours of work were not to exceed 8 a day. Our average work day was 6-8 hours. Our work week was not to exceed 6 days and the average farm camper worked 5 days. The wages approximated the starting wage of older novice workers for the same kind and amount of work. The initial starting wage was 35 cents, but eventually it was raised to 40 cents an hour. Piece work during the picking season was paid for at market prices.

It was required that farmers furnish adequate drinking water from approved sources. Transportation to and from work was arranged in enclosed carriers; i.e., where trucks were used, they had to have enclosed sides and rear. Sanitary toilet and washing facilities were to be made available to the young workers while at work, even though it meant some alteration of farm policy.

Safety and insurance measures were recognized to be of the utmost importance. The larger growers and nurseries were covered by Workmen's Compensation. The smaller farmers, who operated on a narrow margin of profit, were unable to provide any coverage. However, it was agreed that the young workers were not to handle animals, tractors, machinery and dangerous tools, thus reducing some of the hazards. The group leaders were provided with First Aid materials and were instructed to locate the nearest phone in cases of emergency, since the camp doctor and nurse were always within easy call. The workers themselves were trained in the safe conduct to be followed in being transported to and from work, and while on the job.

The work day was a full and active one for the farm campers. They arose at 6:30 A.M. and reported for breakfast at 7:00. They were required during this half hour period not only to complete their toilet but to make their beds. Immediately following breakfast, at 7:45 A.M., they left for work. The majority of farm campers were picked up at camp by the farmers who employed them. In some instances it was necessary for the camp to drive the young people to their place of work or to a spot at which the farmers met them. Each group was under the supervision of a leader. Between 12 and 1 each day the Farm Camp supervisor visited each work location bringing lunch for the campers. After an hour lunch and rest period, the campers resumed their work until between 4 and 5 P.M. They then returned to camp where they had an opportunity for a swim and clean up before supper. At 6:30 P.M. they had supper with the rest of the campers. From 7:30 to 8:15 they had a free period which was followed by an evening recreational program. Bed time was between 9:45 and 10 P.M.

The types of work done by the group were hoeing and weeding, thinning, corn-detasseling, picking of fruits and berries, plant grafting, corn oiling, nursery work and vegetable farming.

Participation in the Regular Camp Program

Paralleling the actual work, program planning for the leisure time of the farm campers was of the utmost importance. The appeal of coming to camp was enhanced by the fun to be had as well as the important work that the young people were to do. In providing this off-time activity, a three-fold problem was presented:

1. The integration of these older boys and girls into the regular camp program.
2. The development of programs for farm campers independent of the regular camp program.
3. The providing of activities for the slack periods when not all the young people were employed.

The stress in programming was on evenings, weekends, and rainy days. However, during the slack periods small groups were unemployed and programming had to be thought of in terms of keeping up their morale through engaging activities until work was available. These young people helped prepare the group activities for the evening, aided counselors in working with younger groups in camp and helped prepare lunches for their fellow campers who were working. They also performed a number of useful tasks in connection with the maintenance aspects of the camp and kitchen.

Safeguarding Health

Good work and good times meant a constant check on the health of the farm campers. The camp doctor, nurse, dietitian and cook all were integral parts of the health picture. The diet of the farm campers was

planned by the dietitian, cook and farm supervisor. The food preparation for the farm campers had an important bearing on the organization of the commissary department of the camp. It meant (1) a change from noon to evening for the large meal for the whole camp, (2) an earlier starting hour for the kitchen personnel due to the early rising hour of the farm group, and (3) the preparation of transportable meals.

Our first thought was that sandwiches plus fruit carried by the group to the farm would be ample. However, it was quickly determined that four hours of hard work before noon called for something more nutritious and satisfying. As a result, hot meals (such as soup, spanish rice and baked beans) plus a sandwich, milk and dessert were taken to them at noon. This combination proved satisfactory to most of the young people.

Along with diet in health considerations came adequate rest. On the job, five minute rest periods were taken every hour until the group had become accustomed to farming. The farmers were not too keen on this rest period, but realized that for the best work these young people must be given such a chance to rest.

Staff

The character of this program presented many difficult problems of staffing. The farm supervisor was the head of the farm unit and was assisted by a staff of leaders who besides being responsible for ten groups, were also in charge of the work units on the farms. These leaders were inexperienced in farm camping, though some had been camp leaders in past years. In the work situations on the farms, the camp leaders assumed responsibility for supervising the social relations of the young people. The farmers provided the technical work direction.

These group leaders were also liason people between the farm supervisor and the farmer. They helped to maintain good relationships, promote good work habits and interpret to the farmer efficient and safe methods of work. They noted individual problems and conveyed them to the supervisor. In addition, the group leader arranged for rest periods, lunch hours, and various assignments on the farm.

Back in camp, the group leaders reported to the unit supervisor the amount of work done by the farm campers and recorded the farmers' needs for the following day. The farm supervisor did the bookkeeping, tabulating hours and wages, and collected money from the farmers for the work done. All wages were paid to the camp, which turned them over to the farm campers, less the deductions for the camp expenses, at the conclusion of the camp trip.

Evaluation of the Summer's Work

Undoubtedly the crucial test of our summer's work was: Were the farmers satisfied with the work done

and did we fill a real need? The group was employed by sixteen different farmers. Two of the farmers testified that they could not have completed their farming without our aid during the peak seasons of raspberry and strawberry picking and corn-detasseling. Twelve of the farmers said that the work done was of real aid in the gathering of crops. Two of the farmers expressed dissatisfaction with the work. It is to be noted that a good job was done by those groups who had proper supervision and were given sufficient time to learn and become accustomed to the work. The contacts made and the all-over good job that was done was also valuable in the field of public relations. The farmers in the area of the camp had known for a good many years that there was a camp in their vicinity, but to them it was "the place where the kids from the city come to have a good time."

The Carry-Over to Winter Activities

During the initial phases of the farm program, the emphasis was on the summer's work only, but as the season progressed one could sense that the group was desirous of continuing together after the close of the camp season. The farm supervisor was on the staff of the Council Educational Alliance and realized that the friendships made on the farm and at camp, plus the educational process of farming, had molded a group together around a definite activity. Could this interest be sustained over the winter? A month after returning from the country the group was invited to attend a reunion. At this reunion the individual trip groups elected three representatives to serve on a nine-person Crop Corps Council. This Council was given the authority to plan monthly programs for the whole group. The Council was supervised by the farm supervisor and an assistant who helped in programming.

The first activity of the group was to investigate the possibility of joining the 4-H program. It was realized that the 4-H movement was confined to rural areas but it was hoped that there might be some area of activity that urban youth might participate in. The contact was not too successful. The 4-H agent was unable to see how the group could participate because of the project—and individual-achievement character of the 4-H. Granted that there are many aspects of the 4-H program, that can be carried out only on the farm, nevertheless, the understanding of rural problems by urban youth and the broad educational implications that come with this understanding, may well be the signal to study this possible new phase of 4-H activity.

The group has planned many social affairs and has become the backbone of a Teen-Age Canteen. At the present time they are involved in a program of increasing farm skills. The members have taken trips to dairy farms and experimental stations, and are

(Continued on page 20)

A Word of Cheer To Anxious Parents

By

Harriet Farnsworth Gulick

THE cause of camping has truly "won its spurs". Even such a busy man as Mr. Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, realizes the value of the camp work being done throughout our land. He places the feeding of camp children only second in priority to the feeding of the armed forces.

Though delightful camp sites are available there are still many questions that the careful parent may ask. If he can find the camp that fits the needs and desires of his child, and good abundant food is supplied, he will make a great effort to send him there, rightly expecting his child will return from such a camp experience aglow with health, alert and quickened mentally, and with a better outlook on life.

But parents realize that the war is producing a great scarcity of the best counselor material. This applies to both boys' and girls' camps, although to a lesser degree with the girls. Parents are wondering how camp directors will meet the shortage of the best young counselor personality.

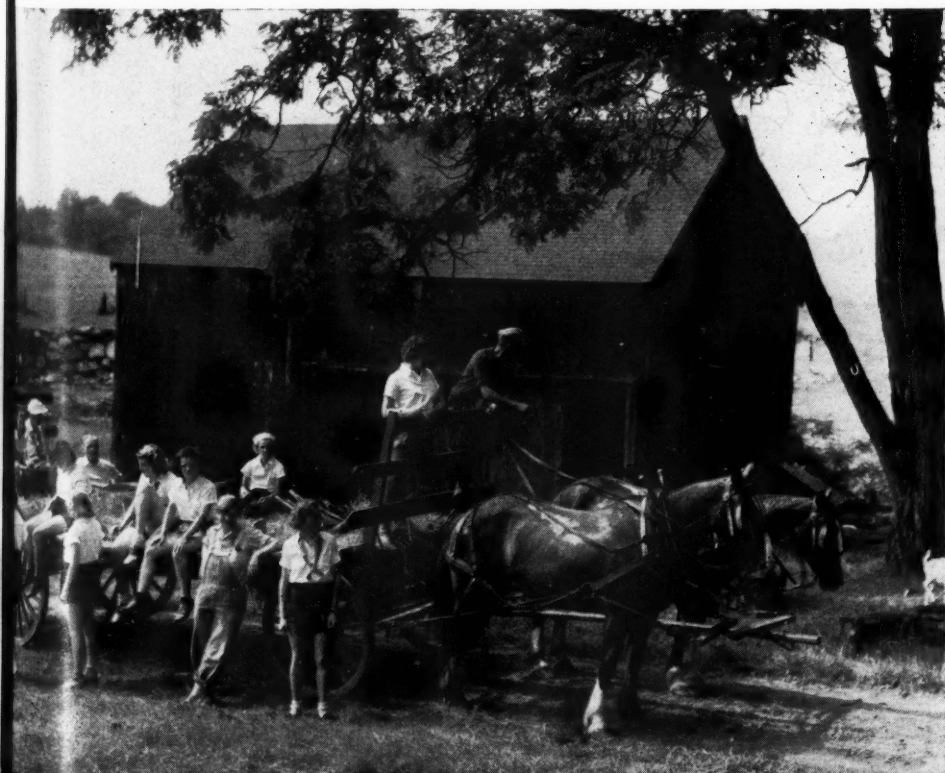


Courtesy Camp Aloha

First, let me say that we are facing this question very seriously. We know that there is excellent material to be found in return for diligent seeking. In many cases there is the older man who may wish to bring his wife, and often a child or two. This involves expense and careful planning, but why not expect that such an older, desirable man may have an equally desirable wife? She may prove a great asset to the camp community. She may be a wise motherly person in dealing with any homesick boy. She may prove quick and helpful with the boy who is finding difficulties in adjusting himself happily to the change of living from a small, sheltered home to a community of lively boys. In various ways she may be a welcome, gentling spirit in the ultra masculine family of a boys' camp. The older man, himself, may not be as limber in climbing mountains, and not quite as "super" as the boys would say in diving or swimming, yet he may bring to the camp — such patience, wisdom, and kindly understanding, as even excellent younger men often lack.

In addition to the older counselors a camp, this season, will have to use a good number of younger men un-

Courtesy Camp Aloha





Courtesy Camp Aloha

der the age of eighteen. They will bring to the camp much fun and zest for life, and a great spirit of adventure. These are qualities that all camps should have. To these younger camp helpers the old and tried counselor must be guide, inspiration, and friend. He must be quick to praise and cheer when deserved, yet alert to make suggestions and corrections if needed. He must always aim to bring out the best in the young men who are under his constant supervision. No director should allow himself to place too heavy responsibility on these young shoulders, or expect wise leadership from them, without more direction and guidance than has been necessary in the past. In addition to the great responsibility which any director owes to the parents of his campers he also owes a certain degree of responsibility to the parents of these eager anxious counselors who must not be allowed to fail.

The situation for women counselors in girls' camps is much the same, although not quite so serious. Excellent young women are going more and more into various forms of government work, but patient searching will reward the director in finding young candidates ready to begin counselor work under the wise leadership of director and older counselors. During this particular season when applications are coming in so generously, we directors must be on our guard lest we take more campers than we can wisely supervise. No director can afford to be inadequately staffed, no matter how expensive or difficult the task.

Just what may a parent expect from his child's counselor? So much has been written on this subject one can hardly add more. Yet an experienced direc-

tor knows that the counselor body can make or mar the camp summer. Accordingly he must choose his counselors with the greatest care after various interviews and many letters of reference. First among counselor requirements would surely be sterling character, "a sound mind in a sound body", ability to stand for the right as he sees it against the crowd or even much unpopularity. A counselor must know that for the camp season he is to his special charge, as the wise sympathetic parent; the able inspiring teacher, and always the ever present older friend, yet he must surely have, along with steady nerves and bouyant good health, the saving grace of humor, always ready to laugh heartily at the fun and gaiety of his young people and to help make the fun. To laugh with, but seldom if ever to laugh at the camper, is a wise dictum for a counselor.

Parents should feel free to correspond with Johnny's or Mary's special counselor. Suggestions, explanations, and encouragements are always welcome. After all both the counselor at the camp and parents at home have but one aim—a happy summer experience that will best develop the camper's body, mind, and spirit.

The few days of pre-camp conference that many camps now have will prove of special value during war years. That is the time for the counselors to get acquainted with their director, their fellow counselors, their own particular jobs, and to learn many important things about the campers assigned to their care.

To you parents let a director say, write us and frankly cooperate with us in this happy and, we hope, most valuable experience your child is to have this summer. Trust us knowing that the right director will always put the highest good of the camper and the camp community first, in all his efforts.

New Publication by National Camp

"*Extending Education*," a new series of monographs by the National Camp, Life Camps, Inc. has just been published. Each publication will be devoted primarily to a treatment of some significant demonstration of camping education in action. The first issue "Teacher Education Outdoors," is devoted to one of the enterprises of National Camp, the Camping Education Institutes. Two such 10 day institutes have been held with the cooperation of the teacher-training institutions of New Jersey. Plans are now under way for institutes for the coming summer.

Anyone wishing to receive issues of "*Extending Education*" may write the National Camp, Life Camps, Inc., 14 W. 49th St., New York City requesting to be placed on the mailing list.

Bring the Family

By

Elizabeth F. Dunlap

1. Would you like a wonderful week's vacation at moderate cost?
2. Could you use more help in closing camp?
3. Do you lack the necessary time and labor to improve the attractiveness of your camp site?
4. Would it prove worthwhile to create more local adult interest in your camp?
5. Do you have to squeeze the budget for that "extra" equipment you need?
6. Would you be interested in another way of contributing to the war effort?

In 1942 the Lewiston-Auburn Girl Scout Council said "Yes" to all the above questions and proceeded to get the desired results by sponsoring a one week Family Camp at Camp Wayaka, the Council's established camp at Otisfield, Maine. It was such a glowing success that it was repeated this year.

A number of families, selected on the "a friend of a friend" basis, attended for one week at the close of the regular eight week camping period. They arrived at camp at four o'clock closing day, giving them ample time to "settle-in."

Each family lived in a screened cabin, with four cabins to a unit. The children ranged in ages from two to thirteen years but were, for the most part, pre-school age. The registration and board fees for adults were the same as those charged our Girl Scout campers; children under twelve paid less. The registration fee was payable in advance and was not refundable. The Trading Post was kept open after meals with a young Boy Scout acting as storekeeper.

A paid staff of six was retained—cook, handyman and four counselors. The cook cooked and the handyman was handy, but the counselors rotated their various duties—supervising the younger children during certain hours of the day, waiting on table and dishwashing. The counselors lived in the infirmary where they had the advantages of electricity, a fireplace and toilet facilities. An over-all supervision was maintained by the writer in the not-too-difficult roles of director, dietitian and nurse.

No attempt was made to provide a fixed program for either children or adults. The program, like Top-sy, "just grewed." The entire facilities of the camp were at the disposal of the one-week campers—boats, canoes, waterfront, tennis court, archery, badminton, softball and volleyball equipment. If the afore-mentioned activities appeared too arduous at the moment,

our campers read, wrote letters, napped or roamed over our forty acre woodland. In other words, we held strictly to our policy of "Do what you want to do." We found both children and adults liked it that way.

The first night in camp there was a short talk in regard to meal schedules, location of available camp equipment, etc., and a discussion of safety regulations. The latter were kept at a minimum and applied largely to waterfront and fire safety.

Small children were not allowed in canoes, and in boats except with a parent or counselor. Older children who had previously passed canoeing tests were permitted to take canoes alone within sight of camp. Counselors were on duty at the waterfront at scheduled hours; children were allowed in the water at other times under their parent's supervision. Swimming tags were made for everyone in camp, and a sign-up book was kept at the boat dock for boating and canoeing.

A fire drill was held the second day in camp and was good for a laugh the rest of the week. It served its purpose, however, for in a real emergency the fire brigade would have proved most efficient.

Mealtime was a very pleasant affair. Tables were set up in the main lodge as near the kitchen as possible in order to simplify the serving and clearing of tables. The children had an early supper followed by some special program outdoors under the supervision of two counselors. This left the evening meal one of blissful quietude for the adults.

Evenings in the main lodge were as varied as the daytime activities. Cribbage, contract, pingpong, charades, singing, square dances, an amateur show, an auction the last night of left-over perishable foods, and a Mock Ceremonial in which the men as well as the women received merit awards for outstanding achievements during the week—all these contributed to our store of pleasant memories!

So much for the set-up of a Family Camp. And now—do the advantages more than offset the time and effort put into getting such a project into operation? Following are a few of the concrete benefits which the Lewiston-Auburn Council has gained to date:

- 1) The adult group came home sold on the merits of our camp. From the publicity and good-will angle

(Continued on page 22)

VESPER SERVICES IN CAMP

By

William Gould Vinal

Cap'n Bill

PERSONALLY I would lay down the following goals for a Sunday Vesper Service in camp:

1. That it be concerned with the immediate camp environment rather than some scene in Africa.
2. That it be on a higher plane than the everyday affairs of camp.
3. That it teach some great truth or ethical story.
4. That it be acceptable to all great religions.
5. That it be in a simple, understandable language.
6. That there be songs and poems relating to the theme.

The following was presented at Life Girls' Camp. The children were seated in front of the Great Hall facing the Kittatinny Mountains. Each camper had a specimen of conglomerate stone in his hands. The speaker stood in back so as not to hide the view. The story was presented about as follows:

This is the time of day when we turn our thoughts away from the little things to larger ideas. It is well to come up into a high place like this in order to raise our eyes toward the sky. It is good for us to say, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help". Will you please lift your eyes unto the hills and think with me. You can see five miles of the mountains from Sunrise Mountain Lodge to where Deckertown Pike crosses the ridge.

You are looking at the Appalachian Mountains. This segment of the Appalachians is known as the Kittatinnies. There is a trail on the crest that extends for 2000 miles, from Mt. Katahdin in Maine to Mt. Oglethorpe in Georgia. This foot trail has been built during the past twenty years by the hands of young people. These mountains have exerted a primeval influence on these young folk and they have responded. Their ultimate goal is to understand nature. Their hard work will be repaid by gifts from the mountain. It is these gifts that I want to tell you about.

First of all the Kittatinny is a fascinating story for us to read. Before ice days, before black coal days, there were white pebble days. The Kittatinny Mountains are made up of the white pebbled rock that you hold in your hand. These pebbles came from the ancient New England Alps which were far to the east—far beyond where the sky seems to meet the hills. The rivers must have been swift to roll such large pebbles. These pebbles are hard quartz and they must have rolled a long distance to become rounded. These pebbles were deposited on a salt sea.

You can imagine the ocean shore where those mountains stand. The Alps must have been lowered considerably to have furnished 2000 feet of deposit on this beach.

This great deposit of "white raisins" was so heavy, it pressed the pebbles and sand cement into a giant puddingstone. This rock mountain extends from Pennsylvania, across New Jersey and into New York. When we say that this one solid rock is over 100 miles long and is 2,000 feet thick, we know that it is a big rock. At Culver Wind Gap you can see a wonderful cross section of this conglomerate. The Delaware Water Gap almost cut the Puddingstone in two. The sea made the Kittatinny Mountains out of white pebbles and sand. The mountains rose out of the sea and formed dry land. It was then that the Kittatinnies were born.

The Appalachians extend from the NE to the SW. The ridge on which we are sitting extends from the NE to the SW. That is also true of the two ridges between us and the Kittatinnies. Underneath the big Kittatinny Puddingstone ridge is black shale which was used to harden the surface of Deckertown Pike. The bed rock under this spot is red sandstone and it was used to make the steps of this dining hall. The puddingstone with its "white raisins" was used in building the stone-front of the hall. These parallel ridges are continually making us gifts. They are substantial gifts, the kind that stand the test of time.

Perhaps the most important gifts of the Kittatinnies are the brooks and ponds. Below us is the blue Mashapacong Lake. It is born in the mountains. It flows from the northeast. Some of you have camped in Flat Brook Valley. Some of you have quenched your thirst where a cool spring is born under the mountain. Some of you have waded Flat Brook. Some of you, when on the trail, knew that you had reached Flat Brook because the Mountain made it possible for the brook to tell you that it was near. Perhaps some of you will sing about the music of Flat Brook.

I would also have you realize that the Kittatinnies are a great cathedral. The floor of this cathedral is a rock pavement with an inlay of what pebbles. There are tapestries of lichens, mosses and ferns. The spires are the trees. Some of you have been up to this cathedral to see the sun rise. You may have seen the sun paint a gilt edge on the clouds. I have also been

(Continued on page 18)

Food Regulations for Camps

By

A.C.A. Food Rationing Advisory Committee

M. G. Clark, Chairman, Helen Rowe, Elin Lindberg, Max Oppenheimer, and John Ledlie

GENERAL Ration Order Number 5 (Gen. R. O. 5) has recently been amended by the OPA. Children's camps are affected. Camp Directors should be aware of the changes in order to deal intelligently with local ration boards.

As in 1943, the American Camping Association made immediate contacts with the OPA in Washington. Mr. Wes H. Klusmann, President, appointed a Food Rationing Advisory Committee. The Chairman met with Mr. Kris P. Bemis, Chief of the Institutional User Branch of the OPA, and a meeting was arranged in Washington on February 24.

Six members of the American Camping Association, and twelve staff members from the OPA and WFA were present in a session which proved to be mutually helpful. The Committee had studied the new amendments (particularly 42 and 46) and the new forms and supplements. Questions and problems were written up under fifteen headings for discussion.

We are happy to report on the outcome of the meeting and bring you up-to-date on the latest regulations affecting food rationing. We are confident every camp owner and director will recognize that considerable progress has been made. By April 15th we expect to be in a position to notify you of further amendments beneficial to camping. In this report, we have indicated some of these now being considered by the OPA. All reference are to OPA General R. O. 5, and amendments to General R. O. 5. Through this bulletin we aim to help you secure all that you are legally entitled to. How far local rationing boards go beyond this is a matter of local concern.

I. NEW GROUPS

A. Classification of Children's Camps.

In 1943, Institutional users were classified in 3 groups. Amendment 46 (Item 3) now provides for 6 groups. Practically all boys' and girls' camps will fall into the Group 1 or Group 6 classification.

B. What is a Group 1 Camp? (Gen. RO 5, Sec. 2.2)

Same as in 1943. Where fewer than 50 different people, on the average reside in the camp and eat 8 or more different meals there in 7 consecutive days, and 80% of the food service is to these people, the camp is automatically in Group 1. You have no other choice.

Question: Is a Group 1 user required to file any forms?

Answer: No, absolutely nothing.

C. What Is a Group 6 Camp? (Amend. 46, Sec. 2.7)

If the camp is not automatically in Group 1 (as noted above) it is in Group 6, IF 90% or more of the services of food is for "Children 18 years of age or less." (That means under 19 years).

D. New Interpretation—Or Change Requested.

Your American Camping Association Committee recognized that the 90% requirement would immediately eliminate hundreds of camps for OPA interpretation was based upon all persons being fed, including campers, staff, other employees and volunteers.

The Committee has requested OPA to lower this from 90 to 75%. We are confident the change will be made if we can submit sufficient evidence to support our request. Data is now being gathered. *Send evidence to the Committee Chairman* at once if this effects you.

In the meantime, OPA advises us to have all camps register in Group 6, even if they cannot qualify on the 90% figure, and provided they are not automatically in Group 1.

We will notify you of the change if and when it is officially made.

Question: May any camp register as a Group 1 (Pooled book plan) user, even though they qualify for Group 6?

Answer: Yes, if you so desire, but there is no obvious advantage in doing so. If you can qualify in Group 6 you are much better off.

Question: What are the advantages of the Group 6 classification?

Answer: Special identification as a children's camp, with possibility of more sympathetic consideration of camp food problems. Simplification of records as required from users in other groups.

II. HOW TO REGISTER

A. Refreshments Now Separated from Food (Amendments 42 and 43.)

The majority of camp operators were not aware of the necessity of filing by February 1, 1944, R-1307 Supplement, with local ration boards. Obviously those who have not done so, should file at once. Group 1 users are not required to file this form. Secure copies

from your local board and have one at hand as you read this.

B. Refreshments, Baking and Classification are Involved.

R-1307 Supplement establishes a new basis for computation of your food allotment, in the following manner: (the numbers below refer to corresponding numbers on Form R-1307 Supp.) NOTE: That all figures called for are related to *December 1942*, which for camps means your last full month of operation prior to March, 1943,, in most cases, August 1942.

1. *Attach Statement re Group 6*

Place an "X" in the square which best describes your establishment. Camps might for example—be a "Summer Camp" (9th line); "Hospital" (12th line); if all children are under doctor's care on a special prescribed diet, such as a camp for diabetic children; "Child Feeding" (15th line) if serving food to children at a "day-camp"; "Others" (bottom line) if an "Agricultural work camp" or others, not identified on the list. If the new regulations place you in a different group than you were in last year, *you should attach a brief statement indicating the change.*

2. *Refreshments—What are they?*

Note on the Form (R-1307 Supp.) the explanation of "refreshments." In 1942 you will recall, the serving of a bottle of milk (with or without crackers, cookies or bread) between meals or at bedtime, was counted as a "person served" and became a factor in computing your 1943 allotment of points.

In 1944 such a serving of milk is a "refreshment" and must be separated from food service. In answering 2a, b and c, this regulation applies only to those "refreshments," *served from the main camp dining hall or food distribution center—which were reported from 1942 as a "person served."* Example: (2a). If a camp served 3 meals a day, plus one serving of milk and crackers during the day, to 100 different persons, for 30 days in August, 1942, last month camp operated) then their answer to (2a) would be 400 "persons served" daily for 30 days or 12,000. (2b) The one serving of milk and crackers is now called a "refreshment." So, they served in August, 1942, 1 refreshment" a day to 100 different persons for 30 days or 3000 "refreshments." That is the answer to (2b). The difference between (2a) and (2b) would be the answer to (2c) or 9000 persons served food.

Question: If we did not serve any refreshments between meals in 1942 or 1943, what are the answers to (2a), (2b), and (2c)?

Answer: Report only "number of persons served." Answer to (2a) and (2c) will be the same figure. Answer to (2b) is "none."

3. *Any Rationed "Refreshments"*

Note in the list of "refreshments" (for R-1307 Supp.), that only fruit juices and sugar for tea, cocoa or coffee are rationed items at present. Therefore,

unless you served fruit juice or sugar last year, between meals and counted it as a "person served" you write in "none served" as the answers to 3a, b and c. If you did serve them and counted them last year, then fill in the proper quantity in pounds as called for.

4. *Gross Dollar Revenue.*

Group 6 user do not have to report Gross Dollar Revenue. Therefore, if you are a 6 user, simply write as the answer to 4a, b, c "Not required of Group 6 user." If through some unusual condition you happen to classify in Group 3 or some other group which requires a "Gross Dollar Revenue" report, you compute it by determining how much of the total camp fee reasonably cover the cost of service of meals. An acceptable method would be to multiply the number of people served each day or week by that part of the fee referred to as the cost of food service per person. Example: 100 persons per day at cost of 75 cents a day for 30 days; $100 \times .75 \times 30$ equals \$2250.00 (the Gross Dollar Revenue for the month) or figure it on a weekly cost basis.

5. *Did You Buy All Baked Goods?*

Read item Number 5 on R-1307 Supplement *very* carefully; it asks "Did you *BUY ALL*, etc." If you did buy *everything* then the answer is "yes." If you bought *some* baked goods but not all the answer is "no."

6. *How Much Baked Goods Did You Buy?*

If the answer to 5 is "yes," then you should write in 100% opposite the 6 items listed. If the answer to 5 is "no," then estimate the percentage of each of the 6 items under No. 6 which you bought. *This is important because if you baked 40% or more of your baked goods, you will be classified as a BAKER. If you baked less than 40% you will be classified as a NON-BAKER.*

Question: Why is being a BAKER or NON-BAKER important?

Answer: All group 6 users do not necessarily receive the maximum allowance. The allowance of points per person will be higher for a BAKER. (Item 24—Section 7.1 of Amendment 46).

Schedule of Maximum Allowances Per Person

	For 1943	1944 NON-BAKER	1944 BAKER
Sugar	.03	.03	.04
Processed Foods	.6	.7	.7
(if baked less than 80% of pies* served)	.6	.8	.8
(if baked 80% or more of pies* served)			
Meats, Fats, Oils	.93	1.0	1.1

* If pies are not served write in opposite pies the words "not served."

7. *Flour Used, Last Full Month of 1942 Season*

Record here the amount of flour (in pounds) used

in your last full month of operation in 1942. This figure obviously will be closely related to the number of persons served and the amount of baking done as reported in answers to items 2, 5 and 6.

C. File at once

This form R-1307 Supplement must be filed at once. Pay no attention to the fact that the statement at the top of the form does not include reference to Group 6. It was printed before there was any Group 6 classification. *Do not confuse this with Form R-1309 which you should file LATER as your "Application for Allotment."*

III. SECURING YOUR ALLOTMENT

A. For a Group 1 Camp (Amendment 16 to General RO5)

All food for a Group 1 camp is secured through the pooled-book-plan—that is buying by using Ration stamps from the books of those who live in the camp. Amendment 16 was issued on April 23, 1943 in response to our request. It provides a way for a Group 1 user to secure an allotment of food in advance of the time the operator can secure the ration stamps. If not familiar with this, secure a copy of Amendment 16 from your Local Board.

B. For a Group 6 Camp (Amendment 46—Item 14—Section 5.3 (b) and Item 34—Section 10.1—Seasonal users)

A Group 6 user must file an application for an allotment on OPA form R-1309 (Revised), between the 1st and 15th day of the allotment period for which food is requested. (Secure copies from local board). Translated to camps (which are seasonal users) this is the advice of OPA:—"If opening camp in June (even though only for staff), file R-1309 (Revised) with your local ration board between May 1st and 15th."

Why? The American Camping Association Committee has suggested some further changes which are being considered by the OPA. For example, we have pointed out that most camps are open for a period of 8 to 10 weeks including the pre-camp opening and the closing periods. Also that most camps are thus open in June which is the second month of the May-June allotment period, and continue into the July-August period. In other words, many camps are open during 2 allotment periods. *We have recommended that camps be allowed one allotment for their full season even though it may be open in 2 different allotment periods. We should have the answer by April 15th.*

Question: May a camp operator opening in June file R-1309 (Revised) at any time before May 1st if so desired?

Answer: No, the local board is not permitted to accept it according to regulations.

Question: If a camp is operating this year for the

first time, what should the director do to secure allotment?

Answer: Consult your local board. You will be required to file Form R-315 as outlined in Gen. R-05, Section 13.3b.

Question: What is our base period for an allotment in 1944?

Answer: For a camp that was in operation in 1943, the allotment will be based upon the last two months of operation. For example, if it operated during June, July and August 1943, its allotment when it resumes operation in 1944 will be based upon the number of persons served during July and August 1943.

C. How to File R-1309

This is a very simple form. Only 1, 2 and 4 need be answered by a Group 6 user. Secure a copy from your local board. Note: that the figures called for on R-1309 are related to your *Preceding Allotment Period*, which would be your last two months of operation in 1943—probably July and August. *This is a different base period than you used for form R-1307 Supplement though the questions are the same.*

IV. OTHER RECORDS

A. Daily Records Required.

(Amend. 46—Item 70—Sec. 18.2 (c).)

A Group 6 user is only required to keep the following records for each allotment period.

1. Total number of persons served (daily)
2. Total number of persons served refreshments (daily)
3. Total number of persons served meals (daily)

The total of 2 plus 3 should equal the total of 1 at the end of each allotment period.

Note: These figures are related to only those items served from the main camp dining hall or food distribution center. Disregard "refreshments" if sold at camp store or trading post.

V. COLLECTING STAMPS

A. Camp Operators Responsibility.

There has been no change in the law. Section 17.1 of General R.O.5 reads: "A person who lives in institutional user establishment must give up his war ration books." The interpretation is the same as in 1943, namely, that it is the responsibility of the owner to turn in his ration books to the camp operator. It is definitely the camp operator's responsibility to notify parents that they must turn over the book to you regardless of what the attitude of your local ration board may be. You, in turn, should turn over all stamps to your local board at the end of each allotment period.

If a boy comes to camp without his book, it is up to you to use your own good judgment as to what to do, but OPA Officials say they do not want any child deprived of his camping experience. *Let's be sure,*

however, that we do not allow anyone to willfully take advantage of this fine spirit on their part.

B. How Many Points Per Week?

Effective Feb. 27, 1944, the "token" or "ration coins" will be in use and all red and blue stamps will be valued at 10 points. For each individual 3 red stamps, total value 30 points, become valid every two weeks. 5 blue stamps value 50 points, become valid the first of every month. All stamps will be valid for about 12 weeks.

In view of this change, camp operators will collect stamps this year as follows:

Blue stamps	Per week	1 (10 pts.)
Red stamps	For one week	1 (10 pts.)
	For two weeks	3 (30 pts.)
	For three weeks	4 (40 pts.)
	For four weeks	6 (60 pts.)

The reason for this arrangement on red stamps is that normally, 15 points a week should be collected, but only 10 point stamps can be collected—*NOT TOKENS*.

C. Not Required Under 7 Days.

Any person who lives in a group 6 camp from 1 to 6 consecutive days, *is not* required to turn over his ration books or stamps to you. If a person lives there 7 consecutive days or more, *he is* required to turn over his book or stamps to you. This is an official OPA interpretation of Section 17.1 or General R. O. 5.

VI. POINT BANK ACCOUNTS

To date there is no change in the manner of handling point bank accounts. Should any be made, we will notify you.

VII. AGRICULTURAL WORK CAMPS

Your ACA Committee has presented to OPA officials the problems of providing an adequate diet in certain types of agricultural work camps for boys and girls. WFA nutritional experts agree that in certain cases youth who are working out on such camps need more food. OPA has requested us to forward factual evidence to support our case. If you operated a work camp, and had any problems in securing sufficient food, *please rush details to the Chairman of the ACA Committee*. A decision should be reached not later than May 1; probably by April 15. We will keep you informed.

VIII. CONSIDERATION FOR ISOLATED CAMPS

In Amendment 46 (Items 6, Section 2.5) a new Group 4 Classification has been set up for certain types of users, such as logging camps, railroad construction camps, etc. This new Group 4 Classification is further explained in Items 75, 76 and 76 A (Section 27.1 and 27.2) on page 7 of Amendment 46. It is too lengthy to duplicate here.

In setting up a Group 4 Classification OPA recognizes:

1. That there is a variation in the nutritional needs of different groups of people.

2. That some groups may require "services of food" in places where a supply of fresh fruits and vegetables, fresh fish, milk and poultry are not accessible, thus requiring more processed foods.

3. That an institutional user in an isolated area who through an occasional delivery might secure the above items, may not have facilities for preserving them long enough and in large enough quantities.

The above facts are also recognized, and provisions have been made through revised R. O. 13 and R. O. 16 to meet them for consumers in a Group 1 establishment. Since the inception of rationing, the American Camping Association, has, on many occasions, advised OPA officials that these same facts were applicable to a great many boys' and girls' camps, and has sought consideration of their problems. Your committee has no evidence at hand, to justify presentation of a request to open up the Group 4 Classification to summer camps. OPA points out conditions of isolation would have to be *very extreme*. Until we have such evidence, we will take no further action. We have endeavored to anticipate your problems and questions on the new Amendments. We believe that this bulletin will give you all of the essential information which you should have at this time.

LOCAL BOARDS VERY FAIR

The experience of 1943 clearly indicates that most fears about food rationing were dispelled as Camp Directors diplomatically dealt with local ration boards and placed their problems before them. The same will be true in 1944. The right approach will get results. Should you, at any time however, feel that you are not getting what you are legally entitled to have, call on us for help. We will continue our contacts with OPA in Washington and will keep you informed of any changes in regulations.

Committee Chairman's address: Mr. M. G. Clark, Camping Service, Boy Scouts of America, 2 Park Avenue, New York, 16, New York.

CAMPING MATERIALS AVAILABLE

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CAMPING by Barbara E. Joy, 343 S. Dearborn, Room 1802, Chicago, Ill. Price: 10 cents each.

AN APPROACH TO NATURE LORE IN CAMP by Lydia King Frehse, 343 S. Dearborn, Room 1802, Chicago, Ill. Reprint. Price: 10 cents each.

MARKS OF GOOD CAMPING, a report on camping standards prepared by the American Camping Association. Available at Association Press, 347 Madison, New York, N.Y. Price: 75 cents.

Resource Material in Camping

by

STUDIES AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Dances and Stories of the American Indian

By Bernard S. Mason (A. S. Barnes & Co. 67 W. 44th St., New York, N.Y.) Limited Edition, Deluxe, in Rotogravure. Price: \$5.00. For autographed copies, order from the author, 3916 Warwick Avenue, Cincinnati 29, Ohio.

Dr. Mason's unique interpretations of Indian dances are now available to all. Seventy dances are presented in detail, just as the author has staged them, for use in camps, council fires, and on the stage. The dancing steps are described so that anyone can learn them. Includes 36 magnificent full-page photos of the dancers the author has trained. Written for use in camps and excellent program material.

Arts and Crafts for the Recreation Leader

By Frank A. Staples (National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City) 1943. Price: \$1.50.

This is an unusually helpful book, since the projects are carefully outlined according to age level groups. In addition, 20 pages are given over to definite instructions for the more unusual projects, such as kites, musical instruments and several dozen others.

Games for Children

(National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City) 1943. Price: 50 cents.

This booklet would be useful for the smaller campers, boys and girls. It includes singing, tag, relays, ball games, "quiet" games and nature games.

Parties, Musical Mixers and Simple Square Dances

By Ethel Bowers (National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City). Fourth printing, 1943. Price: 50 cents.

This book would appeal to older campers for the "party" nights. Square dances in the old style are especially appropriate for camp uses.

Games for Quiet Hours and Small Spaces

(National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City.) Third edition, 1941. Price: 20 cents.

This little booklet would fit into the camp infirmary and help convalescents while away the time until they could join in the outside fun.

Adventures in Camping

By Johanna M. Lindlof Camp Committee for Public School Children, 10 Park Avenue, New York City.

This is a report of the experience of this Committee in placing New York City school children in four camps. Included is a well-written chapter on camping as an essential part of democratic education, and various sets of appraisals and findings which would be of interest to directors of all types of camps.

A Camping Bulletin, with Minimum Standards for Camp Fire Girls' Camps

Prepared by the Camping Department, National Field Department, Camp Fire Girls, New York, 1943. 48 pages, mimeographed. Price: \$1.00.

A guide to camp directors growing out of the experience of directors of Camp Fire Camps. Contains chapters on the

place of camping in war-time, camping objectives, leadership standards, counselor training, camp committees responsibilities, activities, records, equipment, health and sanitation, etc.

Verrill's Knots, Splices and Rope Work

Revised and Enlarged by Capt. McCann (The Norman W. Henley Publishing Co., 17-19 West 45th St., New York, 19, N.Y.). Board Binding, Price: \$1.50. Cloth Binding, Price: \$2.00.

A complete, handy guide giving simple directions for making all of the most useful and ornamental knots in common use, as well as some interesting ones not commonly used. Fully illustrated with 197 engravings made from drawings especially drawn by the author, which show how each knot, tie or splice is formed, and its appearance when finished.

First-Aid Training

By Morris Fishbein, M.D., and Leslie W. Irwin, Ph.D. (Lyons & Carnahan, 2500 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, 16, Illinois. Price: 80 cents.

This work is a complete and comprehensive presentation which has been written and prepared especially for use of secondary school children. It is a study and practice book including fourteen comprehensive tests.

The Outdoorsman's Cookbook

By Authur H. Carhart (Macmillan Company, New York). Price \$1.95.

This book is a concise practical guide to better meals on any camping trip. Complete nutritious menus for each day out are given telling how to determine the amount of necessary food to take. Covers camp cooking equipment which a fisherman, canoeist, or other outdoor fan may use on trips.

Our Young Folks

By Dorothy Canfield Fisher (Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York, N. Y.) 309 pp. plus Appendix and Index. Price: \$2.75.

Excerpts from Review by Charlotte Dean, in New York Times, October 17, 1943: "Men and women representative of special groups of our country (including Mrs. Fisher) worked together as members of the American Youth Commission to find out 'what the facts are about the situation of young people in our industrial democracy'. After five years spent in arduous research, they spent another year in getting together on recommendations based on the facts they assembled. This book is an informal report on the situation. She digs into the formidable language of the experts to bring us in familiar words what the psychologists have been saying for years: 'Our high schools and colleges may actually be contributing to the occupational maladjustment of a considerable number' . . . Young, inexperienced, irresponsible boys and girls are not wanted where adults are working, be it in factory, office or store. Educators have tried by means of games, athletics or 'busy work' to build character, but such substitutes for genuine work are unwholesome. They do not fool the young people. They should have real work, with real pay, from the first moment. Adults will find fresh facts and lively expressions of many of their own half-formed thoughts and submerged feelings. Preplexed young people—the very subject of the book—will discover that there are those who understand the urgency of their needs."



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A favorable crop outlook and our greatly expanded production facilities now permit us to satisfy the demands of our armed forces and again supply our old and prospective customers with widely acclaimed, true-to-fruit Sunfilled products.

We are confident that former users of Sunfilled concentrated juices will welcome the return of these unexcelled quality products. Prospective users will appreciate the time, money and space saving advantages they afford. By the simple addition of water as directed, juices are ready for serving. They faithfully approximate the flavor, body, vitamin C content and nutritive values of freshly squeezed juices of high quality fruit.

ORDER TODAY and request data
on other Sunfilled specialties

CITRUS CONCENTRATES, INC.
Dunedin, Florida

Vesper Services in Camp

(Continued from page 12)

in this ancient edifice when the shadows were creeping out of the forest and the veery's vesper was at its best. Above the evening star was taking on strength. The blue dome is always a challenge. The silence of the Wallkill and of the Paulingskill was creeping up from the east. The majesty of this cathedral is yours to behold.

Yes, the mountains are yours to worship. They are yours to look at. They are yours to climb. They are yours to think about. When you go home you can say "I have lived in the mountains". Everytime you dream may the old desire to climb the mountains be in your feet. In city days you will want the Kittatinny Range. On hot days you will wish that you could wade the cool streams of the Kittatinnies. May these dreams help you to keep on a higher level. May they help you to always live as though in the mountains. May you gain the endurance that these mountains have to give you. May you gain the joy and peace that these mountains teach your bodies and your spirit.

I wonder if these mountains meant the same thing to the pioneers. The first settlers built solidly. They

dug cellars six feet deep in the ground. They walled the cellars with puddingstone from the mountain as the workmen built the stone front of this building. They had oxen instead of tractors to pull the glacial boulders out of the field. Oh, the stories those cellar walls could tell, tales of saving, tales of going away to war. If the stones would speak they could tell it all. The deserted farms which you visit—the cellar walls are caving in and above them the lilac and wild grape bloom in luxuriance. They and the stone walls remain, as mute monuments to early days.

What did it all mean to be a pioneer in these valleys? Did not the Dutch, the French, the English, and the Germans settle here with courage? Did they not help each other in raising barns and houses? When neighbors were sick they administered to each other. Shall we not vow that they did not live here without leaving something besides cellar walls and stone walls. Did they not set aside some things that were of the people, by the people, and for the people? Let us keep the love and freedom of these hills sacred. They won these things but we also must win them.

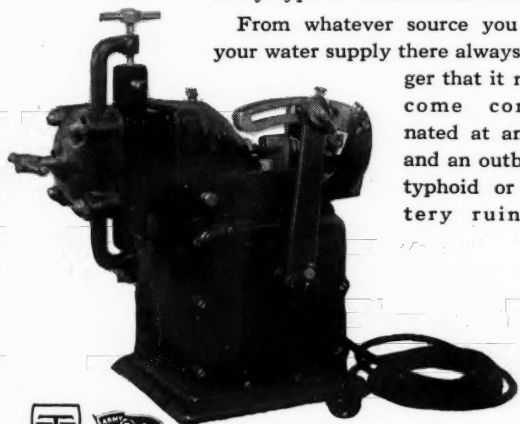
I would like to have you imagine another picture with me. As I look toward the slope of the mountain I believe that I can see a swirl of dust. There is a rumbling sound like thunder. It is creeping toward

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From whatever source you obtain your water supply there always is danger that it may become contaminated at any time and an outbreak of typhoid or dysentery ruin your



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the valley. It is the stage coach which rolled out of Sussex. It came 58 miles from Hoboken. The horses are galloping down the pike toward the red barn. They will change the sweating horses. I wonder who the travelers are who will get out to rest? They say that John Adams considered the old Mine Road the easiest route to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. Pretty soon we will hear the squeaking brakes as the stage shoots down into the valley, past National Camp. Do you suppose the weary passengers will look back to get a last glimpse of the Kittatinies or will they peer ahead to get the first view of Brick House and the glimmering Delaware? Had we better run down to the lodge to see the stage go by? I wonder if the men have on beaver hats? And do the women wear Paisley shawls?

I only have time to mention one more gift of the mountains. In front of us is your garden. It has a mixture of soil and gravel borrowed from the mountains. Every pebble was brought here by the glacier. Most of the stones are white pebbled puddingstones from the Kittatinny. There are also some red sandstone pebbles. The shale is so soft that most of the shale pebbles were powdered by the glacier. The shale contributed to the finer soil. Everytime we see a rock in the garden we know that it has an interesting story. When the men went to help Washington

perhaps some of the boys and girls of these valleys were left to till the soil, even as you and I are expected to till the soil in this garden. It is again a victory garden. The victory will have to be earned. We should be glad to hoe in the garden just as boys and girls did so long ago. We believe that our land should be a happy land and that our country be a free country.

Don't you agree with me that we should be thankful for the mountains and the wide 'open spaces? The Kittatinnies have gifts. They beckon to us to get the strength that they have to give us. They call to us to be free. They have interesting stories that are stranger than fiction. However, it is only through our own efforts that we can gain the strength, the freedom, the stories, yes the paintings and songs that the Kittatinnies have to give. That is why "we should lift up our eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh our help".

National Camping Week in April

National Camping Week will be celebrated all over the country during the week, April 29 to May 5, in connection with Boys' and Girls' Week. Miss Marjorie Gow of the New York Times has accepted the chairmanship of the National Publicity Committee. Special broadcasts, programs, exhibits, news stories are being planned further details of which will be sent to sections at a later date.

CAMPERS' MEDICAL RE-IMBURSEMENT COVERAGE

It costs the camp nothing.

It eliminates sending bills home to the parent to pay.

It is used by hundreds of the best camps in the country.

It is never discontinued after a camp has it one year.

It is completely optional with each parent.

The cost is \$5.00 per camper per season; one-half price for half season campers.

It pays doctor, hospital, nurse and X-Ray bills up to \$250.00 per accident and \$100.00 per illness.

Counselors can have this coverage under exactly the same conditions.

Write for full particulars and a sample letter will be sent you, such as is furnished by us to send to each parent, when you are sending any other literature or letter to them. No additional postage expense to the camp.

VERMONT ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
RUTLAND, VERMONT

The Farmer Takes a Camper

(Continued from page 8)

now setting up the framework for a series of pre-camp forums to interest other adolescents in farm work. Farming for city youth as a possibility of providing these young Americans an outlet for their physical and intellectual "growing pains", allows the youth to become involved in something larger than himself: the land and its problems.

Suggestions for the Coming Season

The past year's activity has been rich in providing fields for improvement for this year. They include: (1) development of a series of pre-camp forums, to prepare the farm camper for his experience, (2) a training course under government auspices for counselors who are to direct the program, (3) greater advance preparations to assure farm work, (4) a method of arranging trips so that as many young people as possible can participate in the program and yet provide the farmer with a nucleus of experienced help, (5) an all-over insurance coverage for the youth farmers, (6) a greater concern for the health problems of the group, (7) an additional supervisor to help in the planning and supervision of non-work time, (8) the further development of programming in camp for older adolescent groups and the clarification

tion of the farm program in the total camp program.

The road has been broken and the farmers are now aware that green hands given proper supervision and sufficient time to learn can adequately fill a vital farm job. Both our young farmers and their employers are looking forward to the coming summer to renew acquaintances, to extend the vital educational opportunities provided through the program, to further develop the relationships between urban and rural groups, and to provide food for ourselves, our fighting men and our allies.

Camp Counseling Course at the U. of Mich.

For the first time the University of Michigan, through the School of Education, will institute a program for undergraduate women students in Camp Counseling, Physical Education, and Recreation. The camp will be integrated with the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Michigan. Here the undergraduate woman student will be able to pursue credit courses in physical activity including dancing, sailing, canoeing, rowing, swimming, life saving, tennis, outdoor activities, and camping. In addition, the courses in Camp Counseling, Recreational Leadership and Rhythmic Analysis will be available, eight semester hours of credit.

Good Neighbors

(Continued from page 4)

Arts and Crafts Are International, Too—If a campfire has aroused interest in Sweden, arts and crafts may pick up the interest and build on it by encouraging the campers to learn and use Swedish designs on things they make.

The walls of most camp buildings are either drab and bare, or are hung with dusty, moth-eaten trophies of a dim past (and last year is dim past for ten year olds). These walls should be used as a constantly changing picture gallery, displaying campers' interests. They can be brightened by maps of their own or other countries, maps showing characteristic costumes, racial backgrounds, sources of raw materials; posters that portray in picture what they have learned about China; weaving characteristic of the Southern Mountains.

Games—Several camps reported evening programs built around games from other countries—a great favorite being the Mexican pinata, similar to our American grab bag, but far more exciting. "Children's Games from Many Lands" by Nina Miller is a good source book to use.

Don't Be Afraid to Discuss—We are such active people, we campers, that we sometimes forget that good group discussion can broaden the meaning of our activities. There are two ways for discussions to be used in developing our Good Neighbor program. There is the planned discussion with a time, a place, and a discussion leader—campers like these better than we often realize! But there is also the spontaneous discussion that goes along with the activity and that is where real learning takes place. Many times we are so absorbed with getting the food cooked for the Russian dinner that we brush aside the camper's questions about Russia. Capitalizing on interest as it appears and gently steering conversation into discussion—that is the skill of the real counselor.

Our advertisers are reputable concerns. You'll enjoy trading with them.

HAVE YOU RENEWED YOUR MEMBERSHIP IN THE A.C.A.?

We regret that it was necessary to remove from the mailing list memberships for which we did not receive 1944 renewal from Section Treasurers previous to March first.

To insure receiving the April issue, send your fee *immediately* to your Section Treasurer.

for MARCH, 1944



TO GET MORE CAMP ENROLLMENTS THIS YEAR

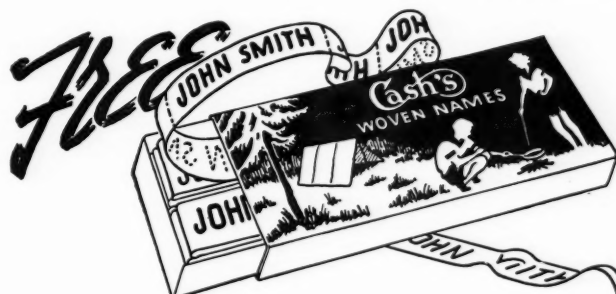
Make The Chicago Daily News your representative in the metropolitan Chicago area. Restrictions on travel may compel you to forego many of your personal trips this year, but through this newspaper's columns you can effectively reach that audience of families who are your best prospects for camp enrollments. The Chicago Daily News is "Chicago's HOME Newspaper." Its audience is a HOME audience.

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No wardrobe list is complete unless it includes the marking of all articles with the owner's full name. And the standard marking method at schools and camps everywhere is Cash's WOVEN Names.

For generations Cash's Names have identified both clothing and wearer, protecting from loss and ownership disputes. Cash's Names are WOVEN—not just printed or stamped—for neat, permanent, safe marking. They stand up better under hard usage than any other method.

Your campers ought to use WOVEN name tapes made by Cash's—and to help you enforce your requirements we will supply FREE order blanks, wardrobe lists, etc. on request.

Write for information, samples, and prices

Special! For those camps and campers who desire woven name quality and utility at the lowest possible price, we offer Cash's JACQUARD Woven Names in 3 styles. Ask about them.

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WOVEN NAMES

Early Enrollment-Seeking Camps
USE
EARLY CAMP INQUIRY
MEDIUM

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Camp-minded readers like to get the camp question settled early.

Because the Sunday New York Herald Tribune's **THIS WEEK** is an all-the-family kind of magazine section . . . because it's read by way over a half-million families . . . because its readers are the earn-more spend-more kind . . . it is considered a test medium for camp advertisers.

Last year all kinds of camps had excellent results. One, in the \$300 bracket, received 28 campers from it.

Demand for camps and early enrollment trend are both gaining. We urge you send for rate card and full information today. The Herald Tribune Camp Service—personal guidance to camp-selecting parents—encourages early enrollment. Early enrollment demands early advertising. April issues of the Herald Tribune magazine section are closing *this month*.

★

SCHOOL AND CAMP SERVICE

NEW YORK

Herald Tribune

Bring the Family

(Continued from page 11)

alone, the Family Camp would have been worthwhile.

2) We gained valuable workers for Scouting. One woman in last year's group is now a Council member, another is a Standing Committee member. One of our male campers spoke in behalf of Scouting at the Community Chest budget hearing and has since aided us in some of our legal work. Scout husbands who attended are now more enlightened and enthusiastic as a result of their stay at camp.

3) One of the biggest contributions of the adult group was in helping to close camp. They grumbled, good naturedly of course, but they worked hard and conscientiously and had fun doing it! The women turned to in the lodge and washed tables and chairs, took down curtains, stored paper and food products, packed silverware and cleared the decks generally.

4) This year those particularly interested in tennis undertook, on their own volition, putting the court in good condition and enlarging the area in back of the baseline. They shoveled gravel with a will, watered and rolled the court and finally enjoyed a few days of tennis on an improved court. However, it will be the Girl Scout campers next summer who will reap the real harvest of their labors.

Mandel's Camp Advisory Bureau

*Invites you to use our facilities—
 Have you sent us your catalog?*

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 Outfitting for Boys and Girls*

We invite you to join the sixty camps now serviced

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MANDEL BROTHERS

1 NORTH STATE ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Another group, not so tennis-minded, cleared out the slash and thinned the trees around camp.

There is one rather remarkable aspect in this connection. Instead of complaining about having to pay for the privilege of working, the group has asked for permission to come back for a weekend in the spring to help open camp? If further proof of their enthusiasm is needed, we quote from two letters received recently:

" . . . So I make haste to thank you in writing for what was undoubtedly the best week of vacation I ever spent. You were very canny or very fortunate, or perhaps a little of both, in your selection of campers. I don't know as I ever saw a group before, every member of which was swell to begin with, and improved upon acquaintance . . . "

" . . . Just a note to tell you what a grand week we had at Wayaka. It was so well organized to give both children and parents a rest. I felt as tho I were completely out of the everyday world and it has taken we several days to get back. I am sending some badminton shuttlecocks for next summer at camp and I do hope we can all get together again soon. We would love to have a re-union here . . . "

Conceding for the moment that the project was a camping success, what about the finances? The Family Camp, though operated on a very modest income, has paid for itself, and more, both years of its operation. If the project is economically sound in war times, it should be a 'cinch' when prices go down!

Finally, the sponsoring organization felt that if these relatively few families in our community were able to shake "war nerves," even for a week, it was a decided contribution to the war effort. Our grown-up campers all agree they feel more rested mentally and physically and are ready to assume once more their responsibilities in helping to win the war.

One last word of caution—don't take the responsibilities of a small Family Camp too seriously or it can defeat its own purpose. Try operating on a minimum scale and you'll have a minimum of headaches too! But remember the fun and the benefits to be gained and next year, "Bring the Family!"